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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.	
09/980,032	11/27/2001	Thomas Arvidsson	99002 UTAP	8077	
7:	590 02/25/	004	EXAM	INER	
Mark P Stone 25 Third Street			LUGO, C	LUGO, CARLOS	
4th floor			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER	
Stamford, CT 06905 3677				, .	
			DATE MAILED: 02/25/200	DATE MAILED: 02/25/2004	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<del></del>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Application No.	Applicant(s)		
		09/980,032	ARVIDSSON, THOMAS		
(	Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit		
		Carlos Lugo	3677		
	e MAILING DATE of this communication app	pears on the cover sheet with the	e correspondence address		
THE MAIL  - Extensions after SIX (6  - If the period - If NO period - Failure to re Any reply re earned pate	ENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPL. ING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.10 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. If for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a replet of or reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period apply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute seceived by the Office later than three months after the mailing ent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).	136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be by within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS fr e, cause the application to become ABANDO	e timely filed  days will be considered timely.  om the mailing date of this communication.  NED (35 U.S.C. § 133).		
Status					
•	ponsive to communication(s) filed on 15 E				
· <del></del>	· —	s action is non-final.			
•					
clos	ed in accordance with the practice under l	Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11,	453 O.G. 213.		
Disposition o	of Claims				
4a) ( 5)	m(s) <u>1-12</u> is/are pending in the application  Of the above claim(s) is/are withdra  m(s) is/are allowed.  m(s) <u>1-12</u> is/are rejected.  m(s) is/are objected to.  m(s) are subject to restriction and/o	wn from consideration.			
Application F	Papers		·		
10)⊠ The Appl Rep	specification is objected to by the Examine drawing(s) filed on <u>15 December 2003</u> is/a licant may not request that any objection to the lacement drawing sheet(s) including the correct oath or declaration is objected to by the Example 1	are: a)⊠ accepted or b)⊡ objection of the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. Station is required if the drawing(s) is	See 37 CFR 1.85(a). objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority unde	r 35 U.S.C. § 119				
a)⊠ Al 1.⊠ 2.⊑ 3.⊑	Certified copies of the priority document	ts have been received. ts have been received in Applic rity documents have been rece u (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).	ation No ived in this National Stage		
Attachment(s)					
	deferences Cited (PTO-892)	4) Interview Summa			
3) 🔲 Information	Praftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) In Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Is)/Mail Date	Paper No(s)/Mail 5)  Notice of Informa 6)  Other:	al Patent Application (PTO-152)		

Art Unit: 3677

#### **DETAILED ACTION**

 This Office Action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on December 15, 2003.

## Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
  - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 3. Claims 1 and 2 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Pat No 4,511,289 to Herron (Herron '289) in view of US Pat No 2,573,498 to Scott.

Regarding claim 1, Herron '289 discloses a tube formed rock bolt comprising an elongated tube (11), which in a cross section has a peripheral length, which exceeds the peripheral length of a circle having a diameter being equal to a largest transverse dimension of the tube. The bolt includes two end closures (13 and 14). One of the closures includes a passage (18) for pressurized the interior of the bolt in order to expand it.

However, Herron '289 fails to disclose that the tube has a varying material thickness in a peripheral direction when measure perpendicularly to the outer surface of the tube.

Art Unit: 3677

Scott teaches that is known in the art to have an elongated tube (10) having a varying material thickness in a peripheral direction when measure perpendicularly to the outer surface of the tube (Figure 4).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a varying material thickness, as taught by Scott, into a device as described by Herron '289, in order to give more strength to the body and to give good contact force against the wall of the hole where the embodiment is placed when is expanded.

As to claim 2, the method of forming the device is not germane to the issue of patentability of the device itself. Therefore, this limitation has not been given patentable weight.

4. Claims 1,2,4,5 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over GB Pat No 2,072,784 to Winston in view of US Pat No 2,573,498 to Scott.

Regarding claim 1, Winston discloses a tube formed rock bolt comprising an elongated tube (10), which in a cross section has a peripheral length, which exceeds the peripheral length of a circle having a diameter being equal to a largest transverse dimension of the tube. The bolt includes two end closures (20 and 24). One of the closures includes a passage (38) for pressurized the interior of the bolt in order to expand it.

However, Winston fails to disclose that the tube has a varying material thickness in a peripheral direction when measure perpendicularly to the outer surface of the tube.

Art Unit: 3677

Scott teaches that is known in the art to have an elongated tube (10) having a varying material thickness in a peripheral direction when measure perpendicularly to the outer surface of the tube (Figure 4).

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have a varying material thickness, as taught by Scott, into a device as described by Winston, in order to give more strength to the body and to give good contact force against the wall of the hole where the embodiment is placed when is expanded.

As to claim 2, the method of forming the device is not germane to the issue of patentability of the device itself. Therefore, this limitation has not been given patentable weight.

As to claims 4 and 7, Winston illustrates that the tube is symmetrical about two longitudinal sections, which are perpendicular relative to each other.

As to claim 5, Winston illustrates that the tube comprises a plurality of substantially triangularly formed stiff parts and intermediate U-shaped deformation parts (12).

5. Claims 3 and 6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over US Pat No 4,511,289 to Herron (Herron '289) in view of US Pat No 2,573,498 to Scott and further in view of US Pat No 5,183,358 to Foulkes et al (Foulkes).

Herron '289, as modified by Scott, fails to disclose that the bolt is made of an aluminum-based material.

Art Unit: 3677

Foulkes teaches that is known in the art to have an expandable member (12)

made of aluminum.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to use aluminum, as taught by Foulkes, into a device as

described by Herron '289, as modified by Scott, in order to use the characteristics of

the material into the tube formed rock bolt.

6. Claims 3,6,8 and 10-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being

unpatentable over GB Pat No 2,072,784 to Winston in view of US Pat No 2,573,498

to Scott and further in view of US Pat No US Pat No 5,183,358 to Foulkes et al

(Foulkes).

Regarding claims 3 and 6, Winston, as modified by Scott, fails to disclose that

the bolt is made of an aluminum-based material.

Foulkes teaches that is known in the art to have an expandable member (12)

made of aluminum.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the

invention was made to use aluminum, as taught by Foulkes, into a device as

described by Winston, as modified by Scott, in order to use the characteristics of the

material into the tube formed rock bolt.

As to claims 8 and 9, Winston illustrates that the tube is symmetrical about two

longitudinal sections, which are perpendicular relative to each other.

Art Unit: 3677

As to claim 10-12, Winston illustrates that the tube comprises a plurality of substantially triangularly formed stiff parts and intermediate U-shaped deformation parts (12).

## Response to Arguments

7. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1-12 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### Conclusion

8. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

 Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Carlos Lugo whose telephone number is 703-305-9747. The examiner can normally be reached on 9-6pm EST.

Art Unit: 3677

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Judy Swann can be reached on 703-306-4115. The fax phone number

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-

9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is 703-

306-5771.

Carlos Lugo Examiner Page 7

Art Unit 3677

February 18, 2004.

J. J. SWANN SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

TECHNOLOGY CENTER 3600